#### ACRYLONITRILE POLYMER MOLDED ARTICLE

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#### Abstract of **JP55115440**

PURPOSE:To provide a title polymer molded article showing anti-fungal property, anti-bacterial property as well as having low electrostatic chargeability and being useful as a fiber material for socks, an insole material, an air filter or the like, which article containing zinc powder as a filler. CONSTITUTION: To 99.9-70wt% of an acrylonitrile polymer obtained by polymerizing acrylonitrile or copolymerizing about 40wt% of acrylonitrile and below about 60wt% of other vinyl monomer, 0.1-30wt% of zinc powder of which particle size is pref. below 1mu is added. In the addition of zinc powder to the acrylonitrile polymer, it is necessary to uniformly disperse said zinc powder into a spinning stock solution by using a gorine mixer or the like in producing an acrylonitrile fiber and monofilament fineness of said acrylonitrile fiber is pref. within a range of 0.5-20 denier.

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#### **匈アクリロニトリル系重合体成型物**

②特

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明 和 7

#### / 発明の名称

アクリロニトリル系重合体成型物

- ユ 特許請求の範囲
  - (V) 亜鉛粉末Q1~30萬量8とアクリロニトリル系第合体989~10萬量8とを付型せ しめた成型物。
- (3) 成型物が単編権福度の5~20デニールなるものであることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記載の成型物。
- 3 発明の難糊な説明

本発明はアクリロニトリル糸版型物、とくに 亜鉛粉末を充填材として含む新規なアクリロニ トリル系版型物に関するものである。

アクリロニトリル系成型物、とくに極機はサニタリー分野で利用されるマツトやカーペット 類や毛布などの柔材として有用なものであるが、 これらの分野に於て用いる成型物は防黴性や防 酸性を有しているものであることが強く要望さ

( / )

れるようになつてきた。防御、防衛作用を利する物質としては、絹化合物やアゾール誘導体が知られており、これらの化合物を適宜アクリロニトリル系賞合体へ 協加する方法が検討されているが、絹化合物を用いる方法は、絹自体のの問題、製品の使用時に於ける解水飲化物の生成などの不都合な問題が生じ、また、有機防御削には後性の問題があるなどの点が、その実用化を妨げている。

本発明の要旨とするところは、亜鉛粉末 Q / ~ J O 賞 世 \* と ア ク リ ロニ ト リ ル 系 真 合 体 9 2 9 ) 重 \* と よ り な る ア ク リ ロニ ト リ ル 系 負 合 体 成

(2)

特開昭55-115440(2)

型物にある。

本発明を実施するに厳して用いる亜鉛粉末は 通常その牧径が1ヶ以下のものであることが望ましく、その使用量は、アクリロニトリル系 合体組成物中に 2 / ~ 3 の 2 量 2 なる割合で含 (3)

紡糸に於て用いるノメルの径の1/0 以下 になるように均一に分散せしめておくことが必要であり、分散装敵として、とくに、ゴーリンミキサーを使用することによって数集粒子径の小さな単版を容易に調整することができる。

まれるようにすることが必要である。

亜針粉末の含有量が Q / 負責 \* 未満である場合には得られる成型物の防御、防卵効果を十分なものとすることはできない。一方亜針粉末の含有量が 3 0 重量 \* を魅えて多くなると、防動、防鬱効果の点では好ましいものとなるが、 成型物の機械的強度などの特性が着るしく低下するので好ましくなく、通常は / ~ 2 0 重量 \* なる範囲で用いるのがよい。

( # )

本免明のアクリロニトリル系 微粒の単微を砂 関は 0 ま~ 2 0 デニールなる 範囲であることが 好ましく、 単極複複度が 0 まデニール未満なる ものは、 その機板的強度の点が不足しがちとな り、一方、 単級維織度が 2 0 デニールを離えて

(6)

特開昭55-115440(3)

大きくなると、得られる繊維の結性能の低下を きたし易く、とくに繊維の結節強度の低下が著 るしく、かつ、防黴、防酸効果を有効に発揮せ しめうる繊維とするために な過剰の亜鉛粉末を 過剰に用いる必要が生じるようになるので好ま しくない。

また、亜針粉末を成型物、とくに繊維中に繊維物方向に配向せしめる方法を採用する際には 亜鉛粉末を担持せしめる複合体中に亜針粉末が / 0 0 質量を以下、好ましくは 0 5 ~ 3 0 質量 ラなる範囲となるようにするのがよい。

本発明のアクリロニトリル糸成型物を得るには通常の版型法により作ることができるが、金額でなるに際しては、特定量の亜鉛粉末を含有する紡糸原液を通常の起式法、乾式法、乳のはよって紡糸はよっては単一のノズルや、コンベート用ノズル、商島を複製造用ノズルを用いることができる。

(7)

この复合体溶液に亜鉛含有スラリーを加え、亜鉛含有量が極極質量に対し、無!後に示す如くなし、この複合液を加熱溶解后紡糸原液となし、 Q / 2 m ≠ 5000ホールのノズルから40% ひょうナルアセトアミド水溶液よりなる300の 物品浴中に吐出し、水洗延伸、輸出化処理をした。紡糸状況及び得られた極極の防御効果を試験した結果を集!後に示した。

3	鲱	/ 表	
サンブル K	亜鉛粉末含有量 (P)	紡糸状況糸切 れの有無	防責性試験
/		無	抑制効果なし
2	10	,	• 有
3	15	,	•
4	20	•	٠.

第 / 最中抗菌試験は / タの極雅を、ベトリ皿中に栄養基質を含む寒天を入れたベトリ皿中に入れ、この栄養基質設面にカンジタ病原菌影響被を均質によりかけ、 2 8 ℃で 4 8 時間培養し

(9)

本発明のアクリロニトリル糸成型物は、その中に含まれる亜鉛粉末の効果によつて優れた防 徴性、防菌性を示し、クツ下用繊維素材、中敷 用素材、 取いは病院をはじめとするサニタリー 分野で使用するカーベット紫材、エアフィルター、 シーツ等、更には、水戸過用紫材、布タワ シなどの素材として広く利用することができる ものである。

以下実施例により本発明を更に詳細に説明する。

#### 実施例。 /

アクリロニトリルリコ放金》、酢酸ビニル 8 \*\* からなるアクリロニトリル共復合体をよ重金 \*\* 添加 じた シメチルアセトアミド 常板 2 0 部に 亜針粉末 3 0 部を加え、亜鉛合有スラリーを調整し、ゴーリンミキサーにより 1 0 0 m/clG 6 循環処理で粉砕しこれをスラリーとした。

一方、上記アクリロニトリル共取合体を - 5 じに冷却したシメケルアセトアミドに加えてス ラリーを陶製し、重合体曲度がよれますとした。

(1)

た結果を示したものである。

#### 実施例 3

一方、アクリロニトリル9.4 寅世を、ノテルアクリレートよる寅量を、ビニルベンセンスルホン酸ソーダの2寅量をなる割合で比粘度 0.170の 寅合体をジメテルアセトアミドに 寅合体 幽臣

(10)

特開昭 55-115440(4)

2 4 預量 \* になるように溶解し、酸化亜鉛を複合体に対し 2 0 重量 \* となるように複合溶解した。

朝化亜鉛含有アクリロニトリル糸質合体スラリーにを、酸化亜鉛含有量合体スラリーに添加し、 放立ののリズルを用いて温度40℃、シノデ かアセトアミド30%水溶液よりなる凝固行いの ルアセトアミド30%水溶液よりなる凝固行いの に吐出し、水洗、延伸、乾燥を利処理を行いり に吐出し、水洗、延伸、乾燥を利処理を行いり が対末含有フィブリルを積し、亜鉛含有低いの がアクリロニトリル系線を移た。 続き を終れていた。 を終れていた。 を終れていた。 を終れていた。 を終れていた。

また、物られた繊維のフィブリル樹とアクリロニトリル系製合体物との接着性が極めて良好であり、スタテブクオネストメーターを用い、 中加電圧/万V、印加時間30秒、試料回転数/000 x p m にて印加し、帯電魚の半級期を求めたところ/0秒以内であり良好な静電性を示した。

(11)

JP 55-115440

1. Title of the Invention

Acrylonitrile polymer-molded article

- 2. Claims
- (1) A molded article comprising 0.1 to 30% by weight of zinc powder and 99.9 to 70% by weight of acrylonitrile polymer.
- (2) The molded article according to Claim 1, characterized in that the molded article has a monofilament fineness of 0.5 to 20 deniers.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an acrylonitrile polymer molded article, particularly to a novel acrylonitrile polymer molded article containing a zinc powder as a filler.

Acrylonitrile polymer molded articles, particularly fibers thereof are useful as a material for mats, carpets, and blankets to be used in the sanitation fields. These molded articles are increasingly desired to have antifungal and antibacterial properties. As substances having antifungal and antibacterial properties, copper compounds and azole derivatives are known. Methods for adding such a compound as appropriate to acrylonitrile polymers have been studied. Methods of using copper compounds, however, have

some disadvantageous problems such as the color of copper per se, and the production of copper hydroxides at the time of use of the products. Further, organic antifungal agents have the problem of toxicity. All of these problems have prevented them from being practical use.

The present inventors found, during a research conducted with the aim of obtaining an acrylonitrile molded article having antifungal and antibacterial effects and causing no such inconveniences as described above, that a zinc powder can be comparatively easily mixed into an acrylonitrile polymer, exhibiting excellent antifungal and antibacterial effects, and is also capable of imparting the effect of reducing static electricity, a disadvantage of synthetic fiber.

The essence of the present invention lies in an acrylonitrile polymer article comprising 0.1 to 30% by weight of zinc powder and 99.9 (Note: should be 99.9 to 70)% by weight of acrylonitrile polymer.

Any acrylonitrile polymer can be used for carrying out the present invention as long as it has a molding property, particularly, a fiber forming ability. Specific examples thereof include polymers obtained by copolymerizing 40% by weight or more of acrylonitrile and 60% by weight or less of a combination of other vinyl

monomers, such as, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, vinyl acetate, acrylic acid, or methacrylic acid or alkyl esters thereof; acrylamide, methacrylamide, or derivatives thereof; vinylpyridine, vinylpyrrolidone, vinylsulfonic acid, allylsulfonic acid, and methallylsulfonic acid.

A zinc powder to be used for carrying out the present invention preferably has a particle size of 1  $\mu$  or less, and the amount to be used needs to be determined such that the acrylonitrile polymer composition has 0.1 to 30% by weight of the zinc powder.

When the content of a zinc powder is less than 0.1% by weight, it is not possible to expect sufficient antifungal and antibacterial effects from the resultant molded article. On the other hand, when the content of a zinc powder exceeds 30% by weight, while it is preferable in terms of antifungal and antibacterial effects, it is not preferable since properties such as mechanical strength of the resultant molded article significantly decrease. It is usually preferable to use it in the range of 1 to 20% by weight.

While a zinc powder can be added to an acrylonitrile polymer by a common mixing method, when producing acrylonitrile fiber, it is important not to lower the spinning property of a spinning dope containing a zinc

powder. A dope having a poor spinning property is unpreferable, since it causes thread breakage at the time of spinning, or other inconveniences such as separation of the zinc powder in the step of spinning bath or thread washing. The dispersion state of a zinc powder in a dope can be easily determined by examining the dope with a microscope. It is necessary to homogenously disperse a zinc powder such that the agglomerate particle size thereof in a spinning dope is one tenth or less of the diameter of a nozzle used for the spinning. A dope having a small agglomerate particle size can be easily prepared using a gaulin mixer or a pipeline mixer as a dispersion device.

As a method of dispersing zinc particles to an acrylonitrile polymer, there can be used a method of homogenously dispersing them into the molded article, a method of dispersing them so as to have an island-in-sea structure, or a method of dispersing them so as to have a sheath-core structure. In this way, when orienting a zinc powder along the direction of fiber axis in a state separated from the fiber cross section, a polymer having a favorable affinity to the zinc powder may be used as a carrier. As such a polymer, it is preferable to use a hydrophilic polymer. Examples thereof include a block polyether ester of polyester and polyalkylene glycol such

as polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol; a graft polymer of polyether ester and acrylonitrile; and a copolymer comprising polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylate and acrylonitrile as the main components. For the purpose of effectively exhibiting the antifungal effect of the fiber according to the present invention, it is preferred that the particle size of the zinc powder-containing polymer component in threads in the above-mentioned composite state be about 0.5 to 2  $\mu$ , and that the polymer component be configured so as to be oriented and distributed in the longitudinal direction of the molded article, particularly, in the direction of the fiber axis. While the acrylonitrile polymer layer carrying the above-mentioned zinc powder layer may not contain other fillers, the appearance of the resultant article, particularly the fiber, becomes favorable by containing a filler such as zinc oxide, titanium oxide, or aluminum hydroxide in a ratio of 30% by weight or less.

It is preferred that the monofilament fineness of the acrylonitrile fiber according to the present invention be in the range of 0.5 to 20 deniers. When the monofilament fineness is less than 0.5 denier, it is likely that the mechanical strength of the fiber is insufficient. On the other hand, when the monofilament fineness exceeds 20

deniers, various properties of the resultant fiber are likely to be degraded. The knot strength in particular significantly lowers, and in order to make the fiber capable of effectively exhibiting antifungal and antibacterial effects, it is also necessary to overly use an excessive amount of zinc powder, which is not preferable.

Furthermore, when employing the method of orienting the zinc powder in the molded article, in fiber in particular, along the direction of fibers, it is also preferred that the polymer carrying the zinc powder have 100% by weight or less, preferably 0.5 to 30% by weight of zinc powder.

An acrylonitrile molded article of the present invention can be produced by an ordinary molding method. An acrylonitrile fiber of the present invention can be produced by spinning a spinning dope containing a specific amount of zinc powder using a common wet method, dry method, dry-wet method, or semi-fusion method. As a spinning nozzle, a single nozzle, a nozzle for conjugate, a composite nozzle for island-in-sea fiber production, or a nozzle for layered fiber production may be used.

The acrylonitrile molded article of the present invention shows excellent antifungal and antibacterial properties due to the effects of the contained zinc powder,

and can be widely used as a fiber material for socks, a material for insoles, or as a material for carpets, air filters, sheets in the sanitation fields including hospitals, or further as a material for water filtration, and cloth used for scrubbing.

The present invention will be further explained by way of the following examples.

#### Example 1

30 parts of zinc powder was added to 70 parts of dimethylacetamide solution to which 5% by weight of an acrylonitrile copolymer comprising 92% by weight of acrylonitrile and 8% of vinyl acetate had been added, to prepare a zinc containing slurry, which was then ground by a gaulin mixer at 100 kg/cm<sup>3</sup> G6 cycle treatment to obtain a slurry.

Meanwhile, the acrylonitrile copolymer was added to dimethylacetamide cooled at -5°C to prepare a slurry to have 245% of polymer concentration. To the polymer solution was added a zinc-containing slurry, to make the zinc contents with respect to the fiber weight as shown in Table 1, and after heating and dissolving, the resultant mixture solutions were used as spinning dopes after heating and dissolving, which were discharged from a nozzle of 0.12

mm  $\phi$  and 5000 holes to a coagulated liquid at 30°C comprising a 40% of aqueous dimethylacetamide solution, followed by washing, extension and dense treatment. The spinning conditions and the test results of antifungal effect of the resultant fibers are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Sample	Content of zinc	Thread breakage	Antifungal test
No.	powder (%)	at spinning	
1	. –	None	No suppression effect
2	10	"	Effective in
			suppression
3	15	n n	Ħ
4	20	11	

In the antifungal test in Table 1, 1 g of fiber was placed in a petri dish into which an agar containing a nutritional substrate was placed, and over the surface of the nutritional substrate, a suspension of candida fungus was homogeneously scattered, which was then cultured for 48 hours at 28°C. The results are shown in Table 1.

#### Example 2

A copolymer (I) comprising 30 parts of lauroxy polyethyleneglycol methacrylate and 70 parts of methyl

methacrylate and an AB type block copolymer copoymerizing with respect to a copolymer component A comprising lauroxy polyethyleneglycol methacrylate and methyl methacrylate in the ratio of 3:7, acrylonitrile B at an equivalent ratio were mixed so as to have 85 parts of copolymer (I) and 15 parts of AB type block copolymer. The resultant mixture was dissolved in dimethylacetamide so as to have 10% by weight of copolymer concentration, with the resultant solution a zinc powder was mixed such that the powder was 30% by weight with respect to the polymer. The resultant substance was mixed and stirred to make it homogeneous using a gaulin mixer to obtain a zinc powder-containing slurry.

Meanwhile, a polymer comprising 94% by weight of acrylonitrile, 5.8% by weight of methyl acrylate, and 0.2% by weight of vinylbenzene sulfonic acid and having a specific viscosity of 0.170 was dissolved in dimethylacetamide so as to have a copolymer concentration of 24% by weight, and zinc oxide was mixed and dissolved such that it becomes 20% by weight with respect to the polymer.

A mixture in which a zinc oxide-containing acrylonitrile polymer slurry was added to a zinc oxidecontaining polymer slurry was used as a spinning dope, and the dope was discharged using a nozzle with a bore diameter of 0.08 mm  $\phi$  and 200 holes into a solid bath comprising a 30% aqueous dimethylacetamide solution, followed by washing, extention and dry softening treatment to obtain acrylonitrile fiber with a zinc content of 10% containing a zinc powder-containing fibril. The antifungal property of the resultant fiber was measured by subjecting it to the same procedure as Example 1. As a result, the fiber showed a favorable antifungal property.

The adhesion between the fibril layer and the acrylonitrile polymer layer of the resultant fiber was extremely favorable. A voltage was applied using a static honest meter to the fiber, with an applied voltage of 10000 v, time for applying the voltage of 30 seconds, and the sample revolution rate of 1000 rpm to find the half-life period of the electrostatic charge. The half-life period was within 10 seconds, exhibiting an excellent electrostatic property.

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